

## **Historic, Archive Document**

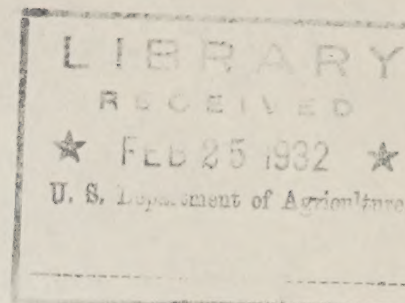
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WEATHER BUREAU

C. F. MARVIN, Chief



Forecast Division

Washington, D. C., February 15, 1932

BROADCASTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF AVIATION AND COMMERCIAL  
INTERESTS

(Effective March 1, 1932)

The U. S. Weather Bureau, through the Naval Radio Station NAA, at Arlington, Va., or NSS, at Annapolis, Md., broadcasts early reports of weather observations taken at about 200 stations in the United States, Canada, and Alaska; also, pilot-balloon, upper-air reports and airplane-aerograph observations from selected stations. The observations taken at land and aerological stations are in the Weather Bureau word codes applying to these types of stations, and are easily decoded.

All broadcasts described herein are made daily throughout the year, including Sundays and holidays. The time of broadcasting is given in eastern standard time and its equivalent in Greenwich civil time (G. C. T.)

BROADCASTING SCHEDULES

At 8:05 a. m., 75th meridian time (1305 G. C. T.), on frequencies of 4,015, 8,030, and 12,225 kilocycles (74.7, 37.4, and 24.5 meters, respectively), simultaneously.

At 8:05 p. m., 75th meridian time (0105 G. C. T.), on a frequency of 4,015 kilocycles (74.7 meters); also during winter months on 113 kilocycles (2,655 meters).

All observations in the foregoing broadcasts are of current date, taken at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., 75th meridian time (1300 and 0100 G. C. T.), except as hereafter indicated, and they contain coded weather information in a group of words arranged for each station as follows:

- (a) Sea-level barometric pressure.  
Current temperature.
- (b) Wind direction.  
State of weather.  
Wind velocity.
- (c) Pressure-change characteristic and amount.  
Temperature (minimum in the a. m. broadcast and maximum in the p. m. broadcast).  
Another word (K) follows when amount of change exceeds .09 inch.
- (d) Time and character of precipitation.  
Amount of precipitation.
- (e) Thunderstorms.
- (f) Clouds (kind, direction, and rate of movement).
- (g) Maximum wind velocity and direction.

Reports from Alaska are observations taken approximately at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., 75th meridian time.

Aerological (pilot-balloon, upper-air) observations of current date made at a selected list of Weather Bureau Stations are also included in this broadcast. These reports are based on readings which give the wind velocity and direction at the surface, the maximum altitude reached, and at various levels aloft, using sea level as a reference plane. Readings are reported for such of the following heights above sea level that are more than 200 meters above the level of the station: 500 meters, 1,000 meters, 1,500 meters, 2,000 meters, 2,500 meters, 3,000 meters, and 4,000 meters, and also maximum altitude reached. For example, if the elevation of the station is 1,600 meters above sea level,

readings are reported for surface, 2,000 meters, 2,500 meters, 3,000 meters, and 4,000 meters above sea level, followed by data for the maximum altitude reached. Data for visibility and clouds are also included.

NOTES

Code books for translating the foregoing broadcasts are necessary. Regular observations (8 a. m. and 8 p. m.) are in the Weather Code, 1931, except that the word for relative humidity and maximum temperature is omitted in the a. m. broadcast. Aerological (pilot-balloon, upper-air) observations are in the Aerological Code, 1930. Information regarding the procuring of these separate codes may be obtained by addressing the Weather Bureau Office at Washington, D. C.

No forecasts of any kind are included in this broadcast. Forecasts for the benefit of marine interests are broadcast from the same radio station (NAA) in the daily Major Marine Bulletin, which is described in the Weather Bureau Radio Circular No. 13 (Third Edition—Revised).

The Major Marine Bulletin begins at 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., 75th meridian time (1500 and 0300 G. C. T.), and usually occupies between 40 and 50 minutes in the morning and between 35 and 45 minutes at night. Listeners desiring the forecasts, and who do not wish to copy the entire Major Bulletin, may easily adjust their schedules to the reception of the forecasts only.

BULLETIN BROADCAST FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
EUROPEAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

BROADCASTING SCHEDULES

At 11 a. m., 75th meridian time (1600 G. C. T.), on a frequency of 16,060 kilocycles (18.7 meters).

At 11 p. m., 75th meridian time (0400 G. C. T.), on a frequency of 8,030 kilocycles (37.4 meters).

The 11 a. m. and 11 p. m. broadcasts are in the international number code and are primarily intended for the benefit of European meteorological services. It forms a part of the system of international exchange of weather information. The broadcasts are repeated from the radio station on the Eiffel Tower in Paris. They consist, respectively, of 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. observations of current date from selected stations, and indicate the name of the station, state of weather, wind direction, wind force (Beaufort scale), barometric pressure in millibars, and current temperature; also, reports from ships in the Universal Groups of the International Code: PQLLL lllGG DDFww BBVTT. Information concerning the code used in these bulletins may be obtained upon application to the Weather Bureau at Washington, D. C.

In accordance with article 17, paragraph 2, of the General Regulations of the International Radiotelegraphic Convention of 1927, the 3-minute silent intervals are observed in connection with all broadcasts described herein.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WEATHER BUREAU

E. F. MARTIN, Chief

Forecast Division

BROADCASTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF AVIATION AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

(Revised March 1, 1922)

The U. S. Weather Bureau, through the 2nd Radio Station, Washington, D. C., at 11:00 a. m., and 1:00 p. m., broadcasts forecasts for the benefit of aviation and commercial interests. These forecasts are based on the latest observations from selected stations. The observations taken at land and sea stations are used in the forecasts. The observations taken at land and sea stations are used in the forecasts. The observations taken at land and sea stations are used in the forecasts.

BROADCASTING SCHEDULES

At 11:00 a. m., the forecast is broadcast on the 2nd Radio Station, Washington, D. C., at 11:00 a. m., and 1:00 p. m., and on the 1st Radio Station, New York, N. Y., at 11:00 a. m., and 1:00 p. m. The forecast is broadcast on the 2nd Radio Station, Washington, D. C., at 11:00 a. m., and 1:00 p. m., and on the 1st Radio Station, New York, N. Y., at 11:00 a. m., and 1:00 p. m.

- (a) General forecast.
- (b) Forecast for the next 24 hours.
- (c) Forecast for the next 48 hours.
- (d) Forecast for the next 72 hours.
- (e) Forecast for the next 96 hours.
- (f) Forecast for the next 120 hours.
- (g) Forecast for the next 144 hours.
- (h) Forecast for the next 168 hours.
- (i) Forecast for the next 192 hours.
- (j) Forecast for the next 216 hours.
- (k) Forecast for the next 240 hours.
- (l) Forecast for the next 264 hours.
- (m) Forecast for the next 288 hours.
- (n) Forecast for the next 312 hours.
- (o) Forecast for the next 336 hours.
- (p) Forecast for the next 360 hours.
- (q) Forecast for the next 384 hours.
- (r) Forecast for the next 408 hours.
- (s) Forecast for the next 432 hours.
- (t) Forecast for the next 456 hours.
- (u) Forecast for the next 480 hours.
- (v) Forecast for the next 504 hours.
- (w) Forecast for the next 528 hours.
- (x) Forecast for the next 552 hours.
- (y) Forecast for the next 576 hours.
- (z) Forecast for the next 600 hours.

- (1) Forecast for the next 624 hours.
- (2) Forecast for the next 648 hours.
- (3) Forecast for the next 672 hours.
- (4) Forecast for the next 696 hours.
- (5) Forecast for the next 720 hours.
- (6) Forecast for the next 744 hours.
- (7) Forecast for the next 768 hours.
- (8) Forecast for the next 792 hours.
- (9) Forecast for the next 816 hours.
- (10) Forecast for the next 840 hours.
- (11) Forecast for the next 864 hours.
- (12) Forecast for the next 888 hours.
- (13) Forecast for the next 912 hours.
- (14) Forecast for the next 936 hours.
- (15) Forecast for the next 960 hours.
- (16) Forecast for the next 984 hours.
- (17) Forecast for the next 1008 hours.
- (18) Forecast for the next 1032 hours.
- (19) Forecast for the next 1056 hours.
- (20) Forecast for the next 1080 hours.
- (21) Forecast for the next 1104 hours.
- (22) Forecast for the next 1128 hours.
- (23) Forecast for the next 1152 hours.
- (24) Forecast for the next 1176 hours.
- (25) Forecast for the next 1200 hours.
- (26) Forecast for the next 1224 hours.
- (27) Forecast for the next 1248 hours.
- (28) Forecast for the next 1272 hours.
- (29) Forecast for the next 1296 hours.
- (30) Forecast for the next 1320 hours.
- (31) Forecast for the next 1344 hours.
- (32) Forecast for the next 1368 hours.
- (33) Forecast for the next 1392 hours.
- (34) Forecast for the next 1416 hours.
- (35) Forecast for the next 1440 hours.
- (36) Forecast for the next 1464 hours.
- (37) Forecast for the next 1488 hours.
- (38) Forecast for the next 1512 hours.
- (39) Forecast for the next 1536 hours.
- (40) Forecast for the next 1560 hours.
- (41) Forecast for the next 1584 hours.
- (42) Forecast for the next 1608 hours.
- (43) Forecast for the next 1632 hours.
- (44) Forecast for the next 1656 hours.
- (45) Forecast for the next 1680 hours.
- (46) Forecast for the next 1704 hours.
- (47) Forecast for the next 1728 hours.
- (48) Forecast for the next 1752 hours.
- (49) Forecast for the next 1776 hours.
- (50) Forecast for the next 1800 hours.

The forecasts are based on the latest observations from selected stations. The observations taken at land and sea stations are used in the forecasts. The observations taken at land and sea stations are used in the forecasts. The observations taken at land and sea stations are used in the forecasts.

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